

## IV. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The California Department of Corrections (CDC) operates all state prisons, oversees a variety of community correctional facilities, and supervises all parolees during their re-entry into society. There are 33 state prisons ranging from minimum to maximum custody; 38 camps, which are minimum custody facilities located in wilderness areas where inmates are trained as wildland firefighters; and 7 prisoner mother facilities. The facilities span the state from Pelican Bay in the northwest corner of California to Centinela State Prison near the Mexican border. CDC provides services to adult inmates or those juveniles who were convicted as adults.

### A. DELIVERY SYSTEM

CDC provides inmates of the State's prison system with one or more of the following five types of education programs and work experience:

**Academic Rehabilitation:** Through the Education Inmate Programs Unit (EIPU), CDC operates the largest accredited adult correctional education system in the world. The EIPU provides academic development, vocational training, library services, and recreation programs throughout the State's 33 prisons. The seven academic divisions include Adult Basic Education (ABE) I, II, and III (K-9<sup>th</sup> grade levels), English as a Second Language (ESL), Adult High School, General Education Diploma (GED), and Re-Entry instructional programs. The ABE and ESL curriculum encourages reading, writing, computation, and English language development beginning with non-readers through the ninth grade. The high school and GED programs assist students in earning a diploma. Inmates with a reading level below the ninth grade are placed on the education waiting list until the next open seat becomes available. The Re-Entry programs is a volunteer program that focuses on life skills needed to successfully reintegrate back into the community upon parole.

**Vocational Rehabilitation:** Through the EIPU, CDC operates vocational programs in the following 12 divisions: Business, Construction, Electronics, Food Services, Health, Service, Mechanical, Metal Trade, Print/Graphics, Diversified, Agricultural, and Vehicular Repair Occupations. The vocation divisions provide 62 instructional programs. The curriculum focuses on developing trade skills, and incorporates business management and job preparation. Pre-Vocation programs review basic skills, make assessments, and assist students in making vocational career choices.

**Camp:** The conservation camps program started in 1915 when the first state highway prison road camp was established in Mendocino County. Known successively as highway camps, harvest camps and honor camps, these minimum custody "prisons without walls" now form the backbone of the state's wildland firefighting crews. Today, the CDC administers a statewide network of about 38 camps with the California Department of Forestry and with Los Angeles County. The well-trained, non-violent offenders are especially useful in the rigorous work of clearing trees and debris at fire perimeters. When not fighting fires, camp crews are kept busy on public service projects, like clearing litter from highways or maintaining parks and other

public lands. Camp crews also assist in cleanup operations after floods, earthquakes, toxic spills and other emergencies.

***Prison Industries Authority:*** The Prison Industry Authority (PIA) is a State-operated organization that provides productive work assignments for inmates in California's adult correctional facilities to reduce idleness and improve job skills. PIA operates 68 service, manufacturing, and agricultural industries at 23 prisons throughout California. As California's inmate population continues to grow, positive outlets are needed to help inmates use their time and energies. PIA inmate work assignments provide productive activity, thereby reducing idleness and prison violence. Many PIA workers have never held a job or learned the value of work. PIA staff expect the inmates to learn appropriate behavior on the job, do quality work, report to work on time, and follow occupational health and safety rules. Program participation is voluntary and for many jobs initial placement to a waiting list is common. All applicants are screened to determine if they meet minimal task specific qualifications. Placement and acceptance consideration is also based on the inmate's level of security risk and in-prison behavior. For many of the highly skilled positions, inmates are able to obtain credentialing and licensing. For the purpose of this report, inmates who participated in the Joint Ventures program were coded as having received services under PIA. This was because there was a very small number of inmates in the Joint Ventures program, and because the type of services offered by PIA and Joint Ventures are relatively similar.

***Support Services:*** Every able-bodied person committed to the custody of the CDC is subject to an obligation to work as assigned by department staff and by personnel of other agencies to whom the inmate's custody and supervision may be delegated. In lieu of an inmate's assignment to an educational or vocational program; or while on a waiting list for a designated program; or during any period when the designated program is temporarily suspended; or in the absence of the inmate's agreement to participate in any program activity, any able-bodied inmate may be assigned to perform work deemed necessary to maintain and operate the institution and its services in a clean, safe and efficient manner. Typical "Support Services" assignments may include: barber, canteen worker; carpenter; dining room orderly/worker; accounting clerk; cook; kitchen clean-up crew; yard/landscaping crew; maintenance worker; and porter.

## **B. PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS**

Participating programs were asked to provide data to the PBA system on those participants whose date of program departure was between July 1, 1996 and June 30, 1997 (defined as the 1996-97 cohort). For the 1996-97 cohort, the Department of Corrections provided information on inmates who were on their first release to parole during fiscal year 1996-97. Thus all of the 1996-97 Department of Corrections cohort was defined as "completers."

Each program included in these reports provided a data file on their participants for inclusion in the 1996-97 cohort. The individual participant records, as defined by unique Social Security Number (SSN), were examined with a series of internal and external validity checks (described in Chapter I). Some of the records that were initially submitted were removed as part of this process. The final 1996-97 cohort is shown in the right column of **Table IV-1**.

**TABLE IV-1**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS 1996-97 COHORT**

Unique Social Security Numbers (SSNs)	SSNs Removed Due to:		Final CDC Cohort
	Internal Checks	External Checks	
54,066	-185	-41	53,840

Some of CDC's participants received more than one of the five types of service or training. CDC provided 272,055 training records for the 53,840 members of their program cohort. However, the PBA system currently counts multiple entries into the exact same training program as only one, single distinct entry. In the analyses presented in this Year Two report, there were 88,557 distinct training/service records for the 1996-97 CDC program cohort.

The demographic characteristics of the 1996-97 cohort are presented in **Table IV-2** on the following page. In reviewing these tables, please keep the following in mind:

- The percentages may not add exactly to 100 due to the suppression of results based on four or fewer, including zero, records (as indicated by asterisks \*\*) for confidentiality reasons.
- The percentages are based on the number of participant records with data for a given demographic characteristic. Therefore subgroup sizes (n) vary slightly among tables.
- Age was calculated from the reported date of birth to July 1, 1996 (the beginning of the cohort).
- The PBA system defined a set of standard data elements desired from all participating programs. Data that were not collected by a program's data systems in 1996-97, or were not provided to the PBA system, are noted by "NOT REPORTED."

**Unique Characteristics of the Department of Corrections Cohort**

The majority of individuals in the 1996-97 Department of Corrections cohort were male (89.5 percent) and aged between 25 and 39 (62.1 percent).

**TABLE IV-2**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS 1996-97 COHORT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

<b>AGE</b> (n= 53,673)		<b>GENDER</b> (n=53,817)		<b>ETHNICITY</b> (n=53,840)	
Category	Percent	Category	Percent	Category	Percent
<18	0.1	Female	10.5	Asian	0.7
18-24	17.3	Male	89.5	Black	29.2
25-39	62.1			Filipino	0.2
40-54	18.8			Hispanic	34.0
55-64	1.3			Native American	0.7
65+	0.3			White	32.9
				Other	2.2

<b>DISABILITY STATUS</b>		<b>ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED</b>		<b>DISLOCATED WORKER</b>	
Category	Percent	Category	Percent	Category	Percent
Yes	NOT REPORTED	Yes	NOT REPORTED	Yes	NOT REPORTED
No		No		No	

<b>DISPLACED HOMEMAKER</b>		<b>VETERAN</b>		<b>BASIC SKILLS DEFICIENT</b>	
Category	Percent	Category	Percent	Category	Percent
Yes	NOT REPORTED	Yes	NOT REPORTED	Yes	NOT REPORTED
No		No		No	

<b>LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY</b>		<b>PRIOR EDUCATION ATTAINMENT</b>		<b>NON-TRADITIONAL TRAINING</b>	
Category	Percent	Category	Percent	Category	Percent
Yes	NOT REPORTED	<High School	NOT REPORTED	Yes	NOT REPORTED
No		High School		No	
		Graduate			
		13-15 Yrs			
		Asso. Degree			
		16 or more Yrs			

## C. TRAINING/SERVICES PROVIDED

CDC provided five types of training/services, as described in Section A. **Table IV-3** presents the number of and percent of the 1996-97 Department of Corrections cohort that received each type of training/service. Please note that an individual may have received more than one type of training/service, and thus may appear more than once in the table. However, multiple instances of participation in the same type of training/service was counted only once.

**TABLE IV-3**  
**FREQUENCY OF TRAINING/SERVICES**  
**1996-97 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COHORT**

<b>Training/Services Provided by CDC</b>	<b>Number in Program Cohort</b>	<b>Percent of Total CDC Cohort</b>
Academic Education	21,240	39.5
Vocational Education	16,397	30.5
Camp	4,872	9.0
Prison Industries Authority (PIA)	5,300	9.8
Support Services	40,748	75.7

## D. PERFORMANCE MEASURES

This section presents the program-wide summary of the 1996-97 Department of Corrections' cohort for each of the performance measures adopted by the PBA Committee. These measures are summarized in Chapter I and are described in detail in Appendix A.

The 1996-97 CDC cohort included 477 individuals (0.9 percent of the total program cohort) whose program start date was before January 1, 1989. Because of their early start date, no before program participation wage or UI data was obtained for these persons. In the measures presented below, these individuals appear in the "Not Found" before program participation category.

### EMPLOYMENT RATE MEASURES

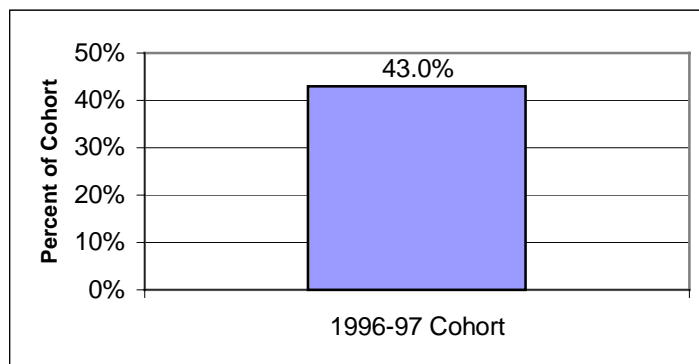
There are two measures of employment rate presented in this second year report:

- Measure 1 Employment Rate: First Year After Program Participation, which is the found employed rate in the first year after program participation; and,
- Measure 2 Employment Rate: Second Year After Program Participation, which is the found employed rate for prior year's cohorts in their second year after program participation. Since this is the first year of CDC participation in the PBA system, there is no prior year's data for Measure 2.

## Measure 1: Employment Rate in the First Year After Program Participation

Of the 1996-97 Department of Corrections' cohort, 43 percent were found in California Unemployment Insurance (UI)-covered employment in the first year after program participation, as shown in **Figure IV-1**.

**FIGURE IV-1**  
**EMPLOYMENT RATE: FIRST YEAR AFTER PROGRAM PARTICIPATION**



**Table IV-4** presents the cumulative percent of the current cohort that was found in California UI-covered employment in one, two, three, or all four quarters in the first year after program participation. In this second year of the PBA system, two additional employment databases were used to augment the found employed rate: U.S. Department of Defense's (DOD's) Active Duty Military Master File and U.S. Office of Personnel Management's (OPM's) Central Personnel Data Files. The bottom row of Table IV-4 presents the total of the 1996-97 program cohort found employed in all employment sources.

Note that in this and all subsequent tables, percentages referred to in the text or summary figures are shown in bold, and invalid cells are indicated by diagonal lines.

**TABLE IV-4**  
**MEASURE 1 EMPLOYMENT RATE: FIRST YEAR AFTER PROGRAM**  
**PARTICIPATION<sup>1</sup>**  
**1996-97 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COHORT**

<b>Number of Quarters Found After Program Participation</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>Four</b> quarters (all four quarters after program participation)	8,426	15.7
<b>Three</b> quarters (any three of four quarters after program participation)	4,324	8.0
<b>Two</b> quarters (any two of four quarters after program participation)	4,759	8.8
<b>One</b> quarter (any one of four quarters after program participation)	5,667	10.5
<b>EMPLOYED IN CA UI-COVERED EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>23,176</b>	<b>43.0</b>
<b>TOTAL FOUND IN ALL EMPLOYMENT SOURCES</b>	<b>23,312</b>	<b>43.3</b>

**Table IV-5** presents the percent of the 1996-97 CDC program cohort that were found in each of the three employment sources reviewed. Less than one percent (0.2 percent) of the 1996-97 cohort was found in the DOD active duty employment database. Another 0.1 percent was found in OPM's employment database after program participation. Note that an individual participant could be found in more than one database, so the numbers in this table could represent a duplicative count.

**TABLE IV-5**  
**PERCENT FOUND IN EACH EMPLOYMENT SOURCE THE FIRST YEAR AFTER**  
**PROGRAM PARTICIPATION**  
**1996-97 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COHORT**

<b>Source of Employment Data</b>	<b>Number of Participants</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
California Employment Development Department - Base Wage Files	23,176	43.0
U.S. Department of Defense - Active Duty Military	93	<b>0.2</b>
U.S. Office of Personnel Management	74	<b>0.1</b>

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<sup>1</sup> The California Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Base Wage databases do not include federal employees, self-employed individuals, certain public officials, some family and household domestic workers, workers while on strike, or persons not in the workforce.

## **Measure 2 Employment Rate: Second Year After Program Participation**

For this second year of the PBA system, Measure 2 Employment Rate examined employment in the second year after program participation for the 1995-96 program cohort. Since the Department of Corrections was not part of the PBA system until this year, and therefore did not provide prior year's cohorts, this measure was not calculated.

## **EARNINGS MEASURES**

There are two measures of earnings:

- Measure 3 Earnings: Before and First Year After Program Participation, which examines the change in earnings from the year before program participation to the first year after program participation; and,
- Measure 4 Earnings: First and Second Year After Program Participation, which examines the earnings change from the first to the second years after program participation.

Note that all earnings in this report are adjusted to 1995 constant dollars, to permit meaningful comparisons from before to after program participation.

## **Measure 3 Earnings: Before and First Year After Program Participation**

The operational definition of Measure 3, Earnings Before and After Program Participation, was changed between the first and second years of the PBA system. In this second year, the measure is designed to include information about all members of a cohort, both before and after program participation. This was accomplished by first dividing all members of a program cohort into one of four groups, depending on the amount of their earnings before program participation. Each of the before groups was then classified into four non-discrete (overlapping) sets, based on whether the participants were found employed and, if so, the number of quarters for which earnings were found in the first four quarters after program participation.

The four before program participation groups were:

1. Earnings Greater Than or Equal to Annual Minimum Wage Before: Individuals earning greater than or equal to the minimum wage in the year (four quarters) before program participation;
2. Earnings Less Than Annual Minimum Wage Before: Individuals earning less than full-time at minimum wage but greater than or equal to \$1 in the year (four quarters) before program participation;
3. Found in CA, Zero Earnings Before: Individuals found receiving UI, or eligible for AFDC or SSI/SSP, in the year before program participation, but with zero earnings in the year (four quarters); or,
4. Not Found in CA Before: Individuals not found in the California UI, Base Wage, or eligibility for AFDC or SSI/SSP, databases in the year (four quarters) before program participation.



The after program participation sets were:

1. Earnings All Four Quarters After: Individuals with earnings greater than \$1 in each of four quarters of the first year after program participation;
2. Earnings Any of the Four Quarters After: Individuals with earnings greater than \$1 in any one, two, three or four quarters of the first year after program participation (note that this also includes the Earnings All Four Quarters After set);
3. Found in CA, Zero Earnings All Four Quarters After: Individuals with no earnings (or total earnings less than \$1 in CA Base Wage file), but found receiving UI, or eligible for AFDC, or SSI/SSP in any quarter in the first year after program participation; or,
4. Not Found in CA After: Individuals not found in the California UI, Base Wage, or eligibility for AFDC or SSI/SSP, databases in the year (four quarters) after program participation

**Figure IV-2** presents a summary of Measure 3, focusing on the change in Earnings Any of the Four Quarters from before to the first year after program participation for the following three groups:

- Earnings Greater Than or Equal to Annual Minimum Wage Before;
- Earnings Less Than Annual Minimum Wage Before; and,
- Found in CA, Zero Earnings Before.

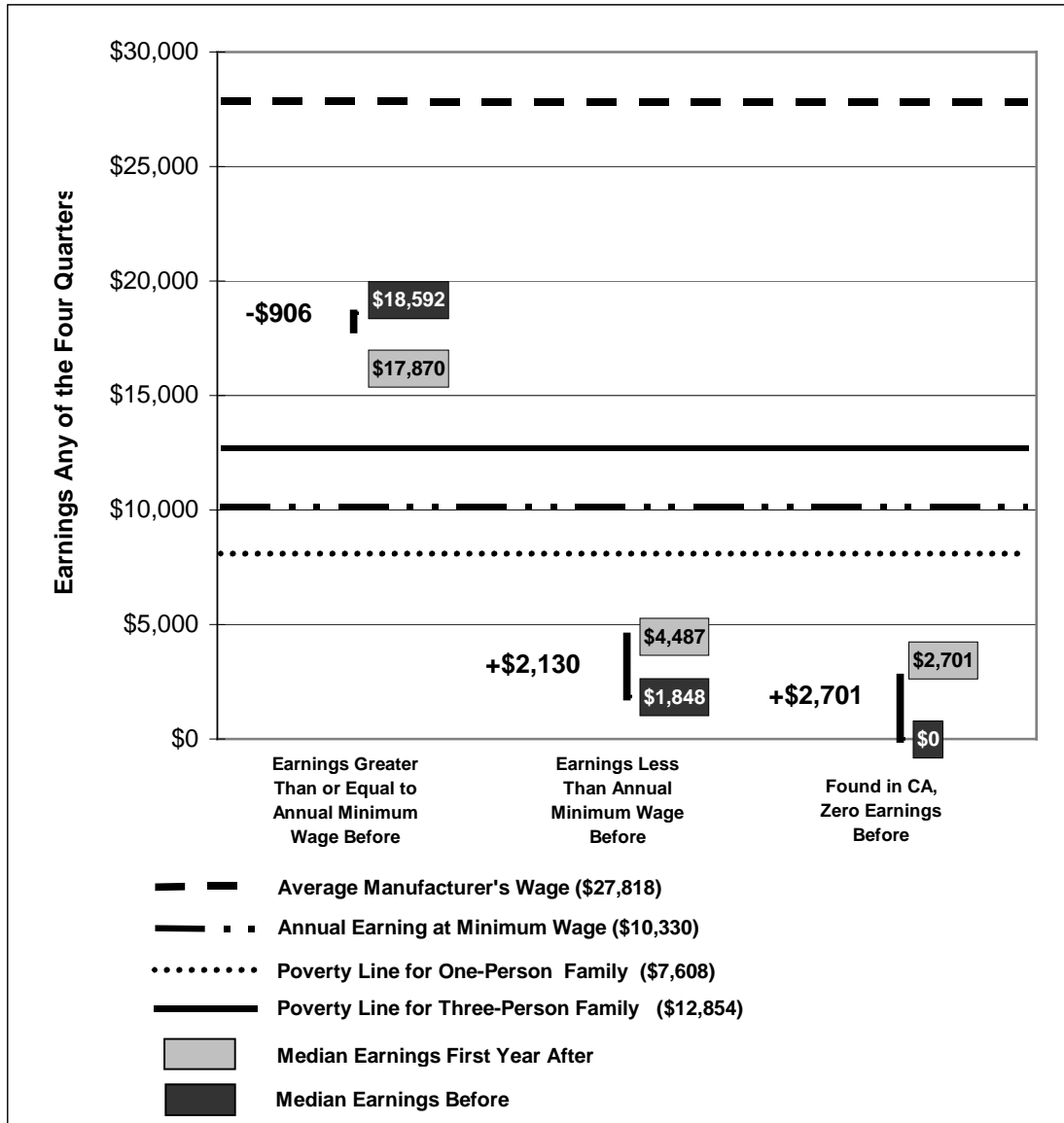
No earnings change can be calculated for the Not Found in CA Before group.

The Earnings Any of the Four Quarters After are presented benchmarked against four comparison earnings rates (defined in Chapter I):

- Average annual wages for total manufacturing in California;
- California's minimum wage annual equivalent;
- The federal poverty guideline for a three-person family; and,
- The federal poverty guideline for a one-person family.

It must be noted that the "before" program participation date for the Department of Corrections cohort is the estimated date the individual first was incarcerated. This date is estimated using CDC's files which contain the exact date the individual entered the Corrections system, and the number of days prior to entry that the individual was incarcerated. The "before" date is considered an estimated date since the number of days the individual was incarcerated prior to admission to CDC may or may not indicate consecutive days served. Appendix A, Technical Appendix, presents a table with the distribution of program start dates for participants in each program.

**FIGURE IV-2**  
**MEASURE 3 EARNINGS<sup>2</sup>: BEFORE AND FIRST YEAR AFTER PROGRAM**  
**PARTICIPATION**  
**1996-97 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COHORT**



<sup>2</sup> All earnings adjusted to 1995 constant dollars to provide comparison to the first year PBA reports, using California Department of Finance Consumer Price Index.

Measure 3 Earnings results are presented in two separate tables. **Table IV-6** presents the earnings for all four before program participation groups, and for the following three after program participation sets:

- Earnings Any of the Four Quarters After;
- Found in CA, Zero Earnings All Four Quarters After; and,
- Not Found in CA After.

**Table IV-7** presents the earnings for all four before program participation groups, and for the Earnings All Four Quarters After set only. The reason for presenting these after measures on separate tables is that the full cohort is found in the first three sets, while the Earnings All Four Quarters After set is a subset of the Earnings Any Four Quarters After set.

**Table IV-6** shows that within the Department of Corrections' program cohort, 9.4 percent had earnings greater than or equal to the minimum wage, and 25.6 percent had earnings less than the minimum wage before program participation. The remainder either had zero earnings, or were not found. Persons with zero earnings before program participation had the largest increase in earnings (\$2,701) with persons earning greater than minimum wage before program participation showing a *decline* in earnings of \$906. However, persons earning greater than minimum wage before program participation had substantially higher median wages after (\$17,840) than those employed part-time before (\$4,487). Note also from Table IV-6 that the largest segment of Correction's cohort (37.1 percent) was the 19,969 participants who were not found in California as employed or receiving public assistance either before or the first year after participation in CDC.

**TABLE IV-6**  
**MEASURE 3 EARNINGS<sup>3</sup>: BEFORE AND FIRST YEAR AFTER PROGRAM PARTICIPATION**  
**(1996-97 Cohort)**

BEFORE PROGRAM PARTICIPATION GROUP	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COHORT		FIRST YEAR AFTER PROGRAM PARTICIPATION SETS									
			Earnings Any of the Four Quarters				Found in CA, Zero Earnings all Four Quarters				Not Found in CA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Median Earnings Before	Median Earnings First Year After	Median Change	Number	Median Earnings Before	Median Earnings First Year After	Median Change	Number	Median Earnings Before
Earnings Greater Than or Equal to Annual Minimum Wage	5,079	9.4%	4,132	\$18,592	\$17,870	-\$906	69	\$14,100	\$0	-\$14,100	878	\$15,315
Earnings Less than Annual Minimum Wage	13,772	25.6%	8,734	\$1,848	\$4,487	\$2,130	440	\$1,125	\$0	-\$1,125	4,598	\$1,237
Found in CA, Zero Earnings	5,980	11.1%	2,021	\$0	\$2,701	\$2,701	1,816	\$0	\$0		2,143	\$0
Not Found in CA	29,009	53.9%	8,289		\$2,847		751		\$0		19,969	
TOTAL:	53,840		23,176				3,076				27,588	
COMPARISON (ANNUAL) EARNING RATES												
Average Manufacturer's Wage <sup>4</sup>			\$27,818									
Minimum Wage <sup>5</sup>			\$10,330									
Poverty Line (Three-person family) <sup>6</sup>			\$12,854									
Poverty Line (One-person family) <sup>7</sup>			\$7,608									

<sup>3</sup> All earnings are annual and adjusted to 1995 constant dollars to provide comparison across years, using California Dept. of Finance Consumer Price Index.

<sup>4</sup> Average weekly earnings for total manufacturing in California, multiplied by 52 weeks and adjusted to 1995 constant dollars. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>5</sup> Minimum hourly wage, multiplied by 2080 hours and adjusted to 1995 constant dollars. Source: California Department of Industrial Relations.

<sup>6</sup> Federal poverty guideline for a three-person family, adjusted to 1995 constant dollars. Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>7</sup> Federal poverty guideline for a one-person family, adjusted to 1995 constant dollars. Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The change in earnings from before to after program participation was larger for the set of participants found with earnings all four quarters the first year after program participation, as might be expected. **Table IV-7** indicates that persons with earnings greater than minimum wage before, and employed all four quarters after program participation, had a median earnings increase of \$1,947. Persons who had earnings greater than minimum wage before, but earnings any of the four quarters after program participation, had a median earnings *decline* of \$906 (shown in Table IV-6).

**TABLE IV-7**  
**MEASURE 3 EARNINGS<sup>8</sup>: BEFORE AND FIRST YEAR AFTER PROGRAM**  
**PARTICIPATION**  
**FOR EARNINGS ALL FOUR QUARTERS AFTER SET ONLY**  
**1996-97 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COHORT**

BEFORE PROGRAM PARTICIPATION GROUPS	EARNINGS ALL FOUR QUARTERS AFTER PROGRAM PARTICIPATION			
	Number	Median Earnings Before	Median Earnings After	Median Change
Earnings Greater Than or Equal to Annual Minimum Wage	2,882	\$21,113	\$24,752	<b>\$1,947</b>
Earnings Less than Annual Minimum Wage	3,082	\$2,431	\$11,404	\$8,387
Found in CA, Zero Earnings	499	\$0	\$10,630	\$10,630
Not Found in CA	1,963		\$11,615	
<b>COMPARISON EARNING RATES</b>				
Average Manufacturer's Wage <sup>9</sup>			\$27,818	
Minimum Wage <sup>10</sup>			\$10,330	
Poverty Line (Three-person family) <sup>11</sup>			\$12,854	
Poverty Line (One-person family) <sup>12</sup>			\$7,608	

## Measure 4 Earnings: First and Second Year After Program Participation

For this second year of the PBA system, Measure 4 examined earnings change from the first to the second years after program participation for the 1995-96 cohort. Since the Department of Corrections was not part of the PBA system until this year, and therefore did not provide prior year's cohorts, this measure was not calculated.

<sup>8</sup> All earnings are annual and adjusted to 1995 constant dollars to provide comparison across years, using California Department of Finance Consumer Price Index.

<sup>9</sup> Average weekly earnings for total manufacturing in California, multiplied by 52 weeks and adjusted to 1995 constant dollars. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>10</sup> Minimum hourly wage, multiplied by 2080 hours and adjusted to 1995 constant dollars. Source: California Department of Industrial Relations.

<sup>11</sup> Federal poverty guideline for a three-person family, adjusted to 1995 constant dollars. Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

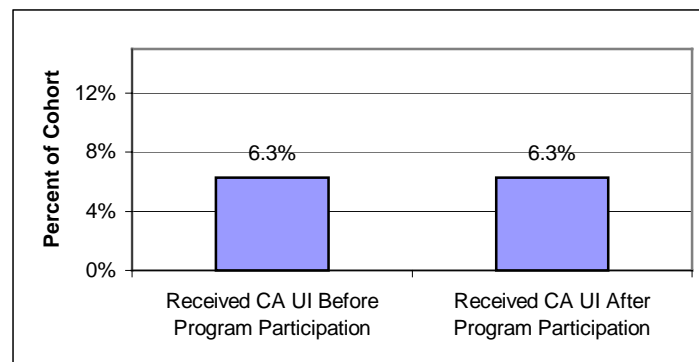
<sup>12</sup> Federal poverty guideline for a one-person family, adjusted to 1995 constant dollars. Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

## Measure 5: Change in Unemployment Insurance (UI) Status

The purpose of this measure was to examine the impact of workforce preparation programs on persons who were receiving California Unemployment Insurance (UI) before program participation. In this report, the CDC program cohort was divided into two before program participation groups and two after program participation groups. Both groups were defined based on whether they had or had not received CA UI payments at any time in the year before or after program participation.

**Figure IV-3** and **Table IV-8** illustrate that there was no change in the Department of Corrections' cohort which received California UI after program participation (6.3 percent) than received California UI before program participation (6.3 percent). However, as may be seen from Table IV-8 below, participants who received UI before are not necessarily the same individuals who received UI in the first year after program participation.

**FIGURE IV-3**  
**MEASURE 5: CHANGE IN UI STATUS**  
**BEFORE AND FIRST YEAR AFTER PROGRAM PARTICIPATION**  
**1996-97 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COHORT**



**TABLE IV-8**  
**MEASURE 5: CHANGE IN UI STATUS**  
**1996-97 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COHORT**

BEFORE PROGRAM PARTICIPATION STATUS			AFTER PROGRAM PARTICIPATION STATUS			
			Received CA UI		Did Not Receive CA UI	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Received CA UI	3,416	6.3%	464	13.6%	1,440	2.9%
Did Not Receive CA UI	50,424	93.7%	2,952	86.4%	48,984	97.1%
Total	53,840		3,416	6.3%	50,424	93.7%

For the 464 members of the CDC cohort who received California UI before and after program participation, there was a reduction of 4.2 weeks in the annual average number of weeks of California UI from before to the first year after program participation, as shown in **Table IV-9**.

**TABLE IV-9**  
**MEASURE 5: CHANGE IN WEEKS OF UI RECEIVED**  
**BEFORE AND AFTER PROGRAM PARTICIPATION<sup>13</sup>**  
**1996-97 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COHORT**

BEFORE PROGRAM PARTICIPATION STATUS		RECEIVED CA UI AFTER PROGRAM PARTICIPATION	Change in Annual Average Number of Weeks of CA UI
	Annual Average Number of Weeks of CA UI	Annual Average Number of Weeks of CA UI	
Received CA UI	15.5	11.3	<b>-4.2</b>
Did Not Receive CA UI	--	10.2	+10.2

### **Measure 6: Change in Status from Tax Receiver to Tax Payer**

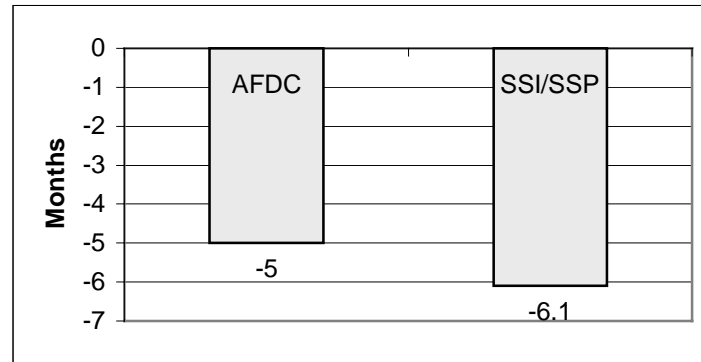
This measure was calculated for those members of the Department of Corrections cohort receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payments (SSI/SSP), in the 12 months before program participation. There was a reduction in both the number of months of AFDC and SSI/SSP after program participation.

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<sup>13</sup> The California Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Base Wage databases do not include federal employees, self-employed individuals, certain public officials, some family and household domestic workers, workers while on strike, or persons not in the workforce.

**Figure IV-4** and **Table IV-10** present the change in the number of months of AFDC and SSI/SSP from before to the first year after program participation for the 1996-97 CDC cohort.

**FIGURE IV-4**  
**MEASURE 6: CHANGE IN MONTHS OF BENEFITS RECEIVED BEFORE AND FIRST YEAR AFTER PROGRAM PARTICIPATION**  
**1996-97 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COHORT**



**TABLE IV-10**  
**MEASURE 6: AVERAGE MONTHS OF RECEIVING PUBLIC BENEFITS**  
**BEFORE AND AFTER PROGRAM PARTICIPATION**

Months	AFDC (n=4,197)	SSI/SSP (n=2,898)
Average Months Receiving Benefit Before Program Participation	8.1	10.5
Average Months Receiving Benefit After Program Participation	3.1	4.4
Change in Annual Average Months	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-6.1</b>

## E. DETAILED TABLES

On the following pages are the detailed summary tables of the PBA system performance measures for each of the population subgroups submitted by the Department of Corrections. The standard data tables are presented in the following order:

1996-97 CDC Cohort: Measures 1, 3, 5 and 6

The CD-ROMs that accompany this report contain the detailed tables of the performance measures. The standard data tables may also be accessed on California's Workforce Investment website: [www.calwia.org](http://www.calwia.org).

Please note that in the computer generated tables, asterisks (\*\*) are used to denote suppressed data when there were four, three, two, one or zero data points in a given cell.



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